FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
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[illegible] Semi-Weekly OBSERVER [illegible] in advance; $4 50 if paid [illegible] of subscription; or $5 00 [illegible] year has expired.

[illegible]SEMENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] and thirty cents for each [illegible] Yearly advertisements [illegible] at reasonable rates. Ad[illegible] requested to state the number of [illegible] or they will be continued till [illegible] charged accordingly.

[illegible] Editors must be post paid.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[illegible] meeting of a portion of the Whigs [illegible] county, held at the Town [illegible] on the evening of the [illegible] of Gen. John Wins[illegible] Jas. T. Gilliam was appointed [illegible] Chas. E. Leete Secretary. [illegible] explained the object of [illegible] in a few pertinent remarks; [illegible] Jas. Banks, Esq. submitted the [illegible] resolutions, which were unani[illegible]

[illegible] That the nomination of John [illegible] as the Whig candidate [illegible] meets our hearty approval, [illegible] the Whigs of Cumberland [illegible] and do all that [illegible] sustain and aid him in the [illegible]

[illegible] That the Whigs of Cumber[illegible] nomination of Fillmore and [illegible] candidates for President and [illegible] and if nominated by the [illegible] Convention, we will use all ho[illegible] to secure their election.

[illegible] That the action of the Con[illegible] the subject of alterations of [illegible] Constitution, as well as its judi[illegible] harmonious action on other subj[illegible] our hearty approval.

[illegible] That 20 Delegates be appoint[illegible] the Congressional Convention, [illegible] in Wilmington on the 14th inst [illegible] Delegates to the Baltimore Con[illegible]

[illegible] That an Executive Committee [illegible] be raised, to appoint, at the [illegible] a Committee of Vigilance in [illegible] District in the county.

[illegible] gentlemen were appoint[illegible] to the Congressional Conven[illegible] in Wilmington on the 14th [illegible]

[illegible] Winslow, Wm. H. Haigh, [illegible] T. M. Sackett, Christopher [illegible] Evans, J. B. Newby, [illegible] A. S. Brown, T. J. John[illegible] Henry Lilly, Arch'd [illegible] W. A. Rose, Hector McLean, [illegible] Wm. McMillan, John [illegible] J. C. Blocker, Dr. B. W. Rob[illegible]

[illegible] gentlemen as Execu[illegible]

[illegible] Gen. John Winslow, Maj. [illegible] Christopher Monroe, W. H. [illegible] J. Hale, Col. Alex'r Elliot, [illegible] John Evans.

JAS. T. GILLIAM, Ch'n.

[illegible] LEETE, Sec'y.

[illegible] WHIG CONVENTION.

[illegible] with us in anxious [illegible] the results of the Con[illegible] share our satisfaction in [illegible] The large ma[illegible] was from the Eastern [illegible] State, where, from previous [illegible] to look for little mag[illegible] questions of State reform; [illegible] and formally re[illegible] Convention issue in [illegible] Governor. Though all is [illegible] could wish,—quite as [illegible] as we could expect. [illegible] for which we have [illegible] and power and pro[illegible] to exercise full pri[illegible] their own fundamental [illegible] recognised with an em[illegible] which puts the matter [illegible] the Whigs of the State [illegible] The *principle* being es[illegible] no fear of *practical* [illegible] of North Carolina [illegible] conservative point [illegible] where, we have [illegible] to manage the question [illegible] *just right.*

[illegible] of the Convention touch[illegible] are just the sort that [illegible] Brief and to the [illegible] the opinions and feel[illegible] Whigs—nay, of the whole [illegible] of North Carolina, in [illegible] simple, moderate but [illegible] a platform on which [illegible] the State who loves his [illegible] whole country ought to be [illegible]

[illegible] of the Convention for [illegible] Kerr of Caswell—we [illegible] speak our full feelings: [illegible] by a cordial personal [illegible] years, would fall upon [illegible] the extravagant estimate [illegible] or party predilec[illegible] whose heart and head [illegible] belong to his country. [illegible] disposition which [illegible] exhibited to be doubt[illegible] pure patriotism; a lofty el[illegible] ambition; generous [illegible] sympathy with every thing [illegible] of his race,—his coun[illegible] him a citizen to be trusted [illegible] its destinies—a citizen [illegible] honors will be wor[illegible] A more faithful and able [illegible] of the conserva[illegible] of the State could not [illegible] and faithless to itself, [illegible] interests of the country under its guardianship, will that party be, if it should fail to bear so gallant a leader successfully through the canvass.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The action of the Convention is sufficiently explicit. North Carolina is for Fillmore, Graham, and the Compromise. There was perfect unanimity on these points. No difference of opinion whatever. The will of the people as plainly exhibited in their primary assemblages, was carried out in a manner, which we trust, will have a beneficial influence elsewhere. Mr. Mangum's recent course was not officially noticed because it was believed that the passage of resolutions in direct opposition to his views, carried a sufficient condemnation of his late remarkable speech. When a Whig, occupying a position such as Mr. Mangum's, goes out of his way to attack an Administration which has extorted praise, time and again, even from political opponents, the act is hardly worthy of the dignity of a censure by a large Convention. No one, to our knowledge, defended our Senator in that portion of his late "pronunciamento."—*Wil. Herald.*

The nomination of John Kerr for Governor gives us the assurance that, after the 1st of January next, his present excellency, David Reid Esq., will go into "a state of dignified retiracy." We know Mr. Kerr personally, and are sure that a better and stronger nomination could not have been made. He combines with an unexceptionable character, sound judgment, extensive acquirements, brilliant oratory and winning manners. We need not add that he is as true a Whig as ever lived—for none other than such a whig could be the nominee of the true hearted Whigs of the Old North State.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

HOMESTEAD BILL.

"Congress has given to railroads, *to the States for internal improvement*, and to soldiers for bounties, within the last two years, nearly one hundred millions acres of the public lands."

This paragraph is taken from Mr. Stephens' speech on the Homestead Bill, delivered a few days since in the lower House of Congress. One hundred millions acres of the public domain, at the price of $1 25, amounts to a tolerably large sum taken out of the federal treasure for distribution among the new free soil States. Since we last took control of this paper we have denounced in unmeasured terms this piratical system of squandering by partial distribution the rich inheritance of the Government. The principal strength of our objection is not found in the moneys publicly and senselessly robbed from the treasury, nor does it consist in the loss sustained by the old States of great sums of which they are, many of them, sadly in want, and to which they are, all of them, fairly and honestly entitled. But the strength of our objection is to be found in the great accessions which the system has made, and is making, and will continue to make, to the wealth and population of the new free soil States. The most valuable portions of the public lands lie within the confines of those States. No matter when sold or to whom, the settlement and cultivation of so rich a heritage must enure to the benefit of the State in which it is contained. It must be the means at some time or other of still further increasing the political preponderance of abolition power. This is one of the necessities of our condition—it is an imperious decree of fate. Thus far we are in the meshes of destiny, and wisdom calls upon us to submit with dignity. But, reader, this is not the whole of the evil—our most dangerous enemies are not only to wax strong from natural causes, whose silent action builds up as it throws down the empires of men, but these enemies have received and are to continue to receive the direct and powerful assistance of Congress, which was instituted as the common parent of us all. To the advantage of having the richest portion of the public domain in their midst, the first form that the Congressional favor takes, is to give alternate sections to those States for the purpose of building railroads, the very things above all others that the people of Virginia at this time want. See how it works—the people of Virginia are not favourites with Congress, and they who gave Washington to his country, have to build their own railroads and dig their own canals. For, say the members, with their hands upon their sleek, well-fed stomachs, "*our conscience* wont allow us to give old Virginia a lift." But Iowa, or Indiana, or Ohio, or Illinois, after our old State has been pushed out of doors, steps up to the bar of Congress and says in the positive language of a spoilt child, that they want railroads and it isn't convenient for those States to build them,—that money is scarce, and what's more, if Congress don't make the roads with money or public land, why *they will just vote for the Whigs.* Now mark the change. The Congressional conscience, which we feel quite certain lies in the belly, is at once set at rest, and *one hundred millions of acres is voted to* the free States to build roads and dig canals, which, whilst they will add to the wealth and population of the free States, will operate to draw off both from the old States, Virginia especially. In other words, they draw the blood from our veins to inject it into that of our enemies.

Now this Homestead bill is a part of the same system. Could a better plan be devised speedily to populate these new States than to cut up the public lands in them into farms of 160 acres and *give* them away to actual settlers? What an inducement to the Virginia people to desert their homes! Here they are struggling under a superincumbent weight of debt, which Congress is in part answerable for, in not letting us have our fair portion of the public lands, with which to liquidate it. So much for causes to induce them to look out for a new home. They naturally look South, towards Arkansas or Texas, but they are diverted from that slave territory by the liberal offers held out by Congress to *settle in the free States.* Congress is offering a *bonus* to the people of the old slave States to abandon their homes and become *free soil voters.* And we are not surprised at it, for the majority in Congress are from free States and interested in adding to their own strength and detracting from that of the South. In a brief space of time they will have power enough to crush us. *They are feeding those young Western giants to do the work for them*, and that is not the worst of it, they are feeding them with *our* substance. In less than ten years, under the fostering hand of Congress, the free States will become powerful nations, and the slave States starved by the same policy that made the others fat, will become the vassals of their pleasure. Caught, then, in the folds of this federal anaconda, the South, crushed and mangled, can only fill the horrid maw of the greedy monster.

We have said that we could comprehend why the members of Congress from the *free States* should like such a policy, *for it builds up the free-soil power;* but why, we ask, why! do the Democratic members from the South, whose constituents are to be the victims, aid in the unhallowed scheme? Must every thing be made to bow to party? Must we be made to sacrifice not only equity and the constitution, but even our own safety and our homes and families to this power which stands behind the law and is greater than the law? The principle of party is now grown to be a savage idol—for the Democratic members of Congress with horrid rites sacrifice on its bloody altars, not only their country, but in their impious zeal, they treat their party like an Aztec deity, and sacrifice to it even the hopes of their own children.—*Richmond Times.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We ask particular attention to the very able article which we copy from the Richmond Times, under the head "Homestead Bill."

To the view there presented forcibly, of the aid which Southern Locofocos are giving to the increase of the power of the free States, by votes of lands to improve, and enrich, and populate those States, may be added one other of nearly equal importance. What must be the effect upon the value of lands in the old States, of making those in the new States free to every man who will go and occupy them? Such is the purpose of the Homestead Bill. Of course if hundreds of millions of acres are thus to be had for nothing, men who are about setting out in life, the young and vigorous men who ought to fill the places of their fathers, are not going to buy lands here, or if they do, will not pay so high a price for them, as they would otherwise do. The effect undoubtedly will be to diminish the value of lands, of property of all kinds, in the old States. Those States will thus be trebly robbed.

All these evils might have been averted if the Representatives and people of the old States had cast aside the trammels of party, and asserted their rights, by sustaining that great measure of beneficence, the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among all the States. What a glorious condition would ours have become, before this, if, twenty years ago, Mr Clay's Land Bill had become a law! How many millions would have been received by North Carolina and devoted to purposes of Education and Internal Improvement! Instead of labouring under the reproach of having more people who cannot read and write than any other State, we might have placed Education within the reach of every man, woman and child in the State. Instead of having to make a desperate struggle to raise a million or two of dollars to build a rail road, or a hundred thousand for a plank road, our means would have been ample to effect all that we could find hands to accomplish, without a cent of cost to our State or people—nay, with an immense addition to their wealth, growing out of the contracts, the increased value of labor, the increased demand for provisions, the facilities of transportation; in short the thousand benefits which every where flow from such works. All this might have been accomplished with means which ought to have been our own, and *would have been*, but for the bitter hostility of Andrew Jackson to Henry Clay, and the servility with which the adherents of Jackson followed him in all his devious course. If Mr. Clay's bill (the result of a far reaching sagacity, which saw the necessity of settling this land question whilst it could be done,) had been adopted, we should have had none of this wholesale robbery now going on, first by donations of lands to the States within which they lie, and then by giving the whole away to any who will take the trouble to go and occupy them. We fear the day has gone by when the system can be arrested. But the old States should make one more struggle, and we wish we could hope that all parties would unite in it. But it may not be. The spirit of party blinds men, often, to every feeling of right and of interest. And so, the Whig party of this State, in their Convention, having presented the subject as one of paramount importance, we suppose we shall find their opponents either taking the opposite ground or passing over the subject in silence. But surely there is intelligence enough among the masses of the party to see where their true interest lies, and to induce them to rise superior to the behests of the mere politicians, their accustomed leaders. We appeal to them in the words of truth and soberness, to unite with us in demanding our rights, and protesting against any further giving away to a few of that great inheritance of all.

APPROACHING END OF HENRY CLAY.—The following intelligence will be received by our readers with deep feeling. The end of a great Statesman and Patriot is at hand:—

The Washington Republic says,—"The country will regret to learn that the illness of this distinguished statesman has assumed a more hopeless form than it has worn for some time past. During Friday night he was much distressed by a cough and his condition has since that time gradually become worse. His most sanguine friends despair of his recovery. Dr. Hall, of Washington city, is the attending physician."

Mr. Rhett has resigned his seat as U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

How differently different people are affected by the same thing! The Locofoco District Convention for this District, according to the Wilmington Journal, preserved a profound silence on the subject of the Compromise measures, solely because the members were "all of one mind" on that question; whilst a similar Convention in the Newbern District, being possessed of "entire unanimity" as to the nomination of Buchanan, Strange, and Reid, passed solemn resolutions to that effect! It would have saved this latter meeting some labor if it had heard of the new doctrine that where all are agreed it is useless to pass any resolution at all.

The Goldsborough Republican objects to the resolution passed by the Whig Convention on the subject of amendments to the Constitution by a Convention, that "it must of necessity lead to the holding of a Convention." Why of necessity? Of course because a majority of the people are supposed to be in favor of it. That is the only alternative on which the Whigs propose to have a Convention.

Now we desire to ask the Republican, whether, if a majority of the people should prove to be in favor of a Convention, it would oppose the call of one? And if so, whether it considers it *republicanism* to refuse to carry out the will of a majority of the people?

MARYLAND.—The Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland have passed resolutions approving the administration of Mr. Fillmore and expressing their preference for him over all other persons who have been proposed as candidates for the next Presidency.

ALABAMA.—We are glad to see that a District Convention of the Constitutional Union Whigs in Alabama has appointed Delegates to the National Whig Convention. The Delegates are instructed to support Mr. Fillmore and insist upon a recognition of the finality of the Compromise measures.

We shall be much pleased to see the Union Whigs of Georgia and Mississippi, who heartily approve the administration of Mr. Fillmore and earnestly desire his re-election to the Presidency, adopt a similar course. For we believe that by firm and united action in the Convention, the Whigs of the South can succeed in obtaining Mr. Fillmore's nomination and an unqualified approval of his course upon the slavery questions. But if the Whigs of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi stand aloof and refuse to assist those of the other Southern States, these objects so earnestly desired may not be obtained.

ILLINOIS.—Mr. Douglas has been unanimously nominated as a candidate for President by the Locofoco Convention of his State.

"POOR OLD CASS."—Of a Locofoco District Convention in the Charlotte District, Virginia, the Lynchburg Republican says: "All the delegates, except two, were understood to be the fast friends of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Douglas had a few friends in the Convention—Cass not one."

Poor old Cass!

THE WHIG CAUCUS.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Express says that after much consultation it has been finally concluded that the reply to the address of the seceders from the Caucus shall be signed by Mr. Mangum alone. "Why Mr. Mangum (says the same writer,) is left alone to be responsible for the work, I do not see, unless it be that he alone, of all the Southern men, is willing now to stand sponsor for his acts,—but it may be, that as the few Southern members who were left in caucus would insist upon pledging themselves to the finality of the Compromise measures, if they came out at all, Mr. Mangum is the only Southern man who is willing to pretermit that declaration of opinion."

AN ADMISSION.—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, copied into the Washington Union, in a long defence of Gen. Cass, says, that "of all the prominent [Locofoco] candidates spoken of for the Presidency, he is the only one who has emphatically denied the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso."

GEN. CASS ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Wilmington Journal *almost* disproves the story which is going the rounds, copied from the N. Y. Evening Post, a Locofoco free soil paper, that Gen. Cass says he refused to vote for the Fugitive Slave law, because it did not give the fugitive the right of trial by jury in the free state where the arrest takes place. We say *almost*, for it shows that Cass spoke and voted against such a provision in the law. What he may have written now to Nicholson we know not. The Evening Post is one of the organs of the party, and no doubt has put forth this statement for its benefit.

On this subject an exchange paper has the following:—

Why did not Gen. Cass vote for the Fugitive Slave Law, he being present in the Senate at the time the vote was taken? In the House of Representatives, a few days ago, the following discussion took place, during which the above question was answered, of course very satisfactorily to our Democratic friends:

Mr. Stanly inquired of Mr. Howard, why did not Gen. Cass vote for the Fugitive Slave bill when it passed the Senate?

Mr. Howard—You had better ask General Cass himself.

Mr. Stanly—That might be imprudent, and it might offend the old gentleman.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Howard—I never conversed with him upon the subject. But I understood from his speeches——[The gentleman here paused to hold a private colloquy with a friend.]

Mr. Stanly—The gentleman can't answer. There's "too much noise and confusion."

Mr. Howard—Gen. Cass might have had a private reason for not voting.

Very satisfactory, indeed!

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writes:

It is *now* considered that Gen. Scott's prospects for a nomination are on the wane; that Mr. Fillmore can be nominated, if he persist in being a candidate; and that, if not, Mr. Webster can be nominated.

The Southern delegations to the Convention will undoubtedly give 116 votes for Fillmore, and the Northern States 47 votes for Fillmore or Webster, making 163 votes—whereas 149 is a majority of the whole number of electoral votes.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.—We learn from the Journal, that from the 1st of May 1851 to the 1st of May 1852, 719 vessels (not including those under 60 tons) arrived at Wilmington. Of these 673 were American, and 46 foreign vessels.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear was held at the Banking House in this town on Monday morning the 3d inst. We understand that the Stock was generally represented.

Dan'l Dickson appeared as the proxy of the State.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year.

On behalf of the State, Jno. Walker, P. K. Dickinson, Owen Fennell and David Reid.

On behalf of the Stockholders, A. J. DeRosset, John Wooster, Thomas H. Wright, F. J. Hill, John D. Jones, Wm. A. Wright and Wm. C. Bettencourt.

Thos. H. Wright was subsequently re-elected President, and H. R. Savage Cash'r.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The Greensborough Patriot relates the following characteristic incident:

We are reminded by the above of an anecdote of Judge Strange, while on the Bench in a neighboring county. A man of some wealth and a degree of influence in the community, was convicted on trial before him of outrageous abuse of his wife. In pronouncing the sentence of the Court, the Judge evidently labored under a powerful effort to keep down an expression of manly indignation against the brute. He commenced enumerating a string of penalties—fine, stocks, imprisonment and what not—to the severest extent allowed in the discretion of the Court. "Judge," cried the criminal, "you had better hang me at once!" The Judge sprang straight to his feet, exclaiming, "I wish to heaven it were in my power! I would rather hang you than any man I ever saw!" And the sentiment was responded to by every heart in the house that had a spark of chivalry in it.

A steamer has arrived with $2,100,000 in gold dust from California.

DIED,

In Livingston, Ala., on the 23d ult., after a short illness, Mrs. ANN MURLEY, consort of Stephen W. Murley, and daughter of Asa Bebee, Esq. formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., aged 38 years.

In Moore county, suddenly, on the 26th ult., of fever and vomiting, ANGUS McDONALD, son of Neill McDonald, aged about four years.

At Sidney, Miss. on the 24 ult., COUNCIL R. WRIGHT, Esq., youngest son of the late Col. Thomas Wright of Duplin county, N. C., aged about 37 years.

In Sarecta, Duplin Co., on the 20th ult., after a lingering illness of twelve months, ANN JANE, wife of A. Kornegay, Esqr., of that place, aged 37 years, 6 months, and 12 days.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 30—Schr Virginia Griffith from Charleston. May 3—Schrs Julia from Philadelphia, Harriet Hallock from New York; Barque Gen'l Jones from Boston. 4—Schr E S Powell from New York; Barque Muskingum from Liverpool.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
GERMANTON, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building, comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accommodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes, which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A Library of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our Museum cases already show above 100 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30.—Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit a more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON, Master.

Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 83-*2m

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the CARTHAGE HOTEL, formerly occupied by the Rev. R. McNabb, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, Lodgers and Travellers, as comfortably as could be desired. All who may favor me with a call shall be accommodated with the best this country can afford.

My Stables shall be well supplied with Forage and attentive Ostlers.

MALCOM KELLY.

Carthage, March 25, 1852. 77*3m

EXPECTING DAILY.

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [ ].

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch [ ] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 73*tf

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished; all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing.

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises,) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Gobiston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O., March 1852. 71*3m

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 63*tf

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership in the general business of Merchandising, at Floral College, under the name and style of McInnis & Sutherland.

J. McINNIS.
J. C. SUTHERLAND.

April 17, 1852 83*1m

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE just received large additions to their stock of SPRING GOODS, making their assortment very large and complete. All of which will be sold at low prices by the piece or otherwise.

April 26, 1852. 85-4*

NEW GOODS,
SPRING, 1852.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS,
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their Stock of SPRING GOODS, purchased for cash in the Northern markets, embracing a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's Wear.

We respectfully request the attention of the ladies to our stock of supr. plain and rich fancy Silks; plain and fancy Barrages; supr. Barrage Delaines; Fancy Emb'd Jaconetts and Swiss Muslins; Lawns, of the newest styles, in great variety, and at all prices; supr. Fancy Chambray; English and French Ginghams; supr. Silk Tissues, of the richest patterns; supr. Cambric Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy Goods.

In the gentlemen's department may be found, supr. French Cloths, bl'k and col'd; French Cassimeres, of the latest styles; supr. 6 x 4 bl'k Drap de Ete, for Coats; bl'k and col'd Cashmerets; Plain and Fancy white Linen Drills; a handsome assortment of Vestings; a large and superior lot of ready-made Clothing, made in the best manner and most fashionable styles, for city trade. To this lot of goods, we would call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of other goods in the piece, of all grades and prices, for men and boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Saddlery, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, comprising one of the most complete stocks of goods ever opened in this section of country, and which will be sold on the most pleasing terms; and while they earnestly solicit a call from all in want of cheap goods, they would also return their warmest thanks to their old friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

April 23, 1852. 85-tf

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1852. 85*3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, at the fork leading to Clinton, 2 miles from Lee & Grantham's store, containing 633 acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to employ three or four horses in its cultivation; fine farming land and first rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State; has a first rate range for cattle and hogs; good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM.

April 20, 1852. 85*3mpd

Grand Royal Arch Chapter
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town, on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and Returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.

Wilmington, March 31, 1852. 79*tm

LOST OR STOLEN,

ONE Note on N. Panky for $3 27½, one on Daniel Panky for $7 10, one on S. C. Crouch for $19 15, one on J. T. Crouch for $3 95, one on D. S. Bennett for $10 40, one on do. for $3 80, one on W. H. Meacham for $12 30, one on J. H. Meacham for $14 37½, one on Alexander Jackson for $8 90, one on do. for $2 50, one on Jas. Hasty for $6 59, one on William Strothers for $23 63, one on do. for $7 50, one on Joseph Barmer for $12 42, on on Wm. McCaskel for $3 00, one on John Wade for $7 44, one on Jared Sanders for $5 77, one on Darius York for $1 00, one on do. for $3 40, one due bill on Nichol McRae for $2 50, one on D. A. Campbell for $5 00, all payable to the subscriber. One Note on Malcom Nicholson for $35 00, payable to Sarah Crouch.

A reward of $5 will be paid for the recovery of the papers, or proof to convict any one of having stolen them.

P. L. CHANCE.

Richmond county, April 15, 1852. 85-3tp

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

Who wants to come to the Railroad?
A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber wishes to sell his place, well known as SYLVA GROVE, where his Nurseries and the Female School of that name are located. The place consists of 212 acres, is situate 1½ miles from Fair Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad, 11 miles East of Lexington and 6 miles West of Normal College. The improvements (to wit: Brick Dwelling, basement, 2 stories and attic, barn, saw mill and out-houses,) are among the best and most convenient in Middle Carolina, and Orchards of Apple, Pear, Peach, &c., are the best in the State or the South. A great bargain is offered. A full description of the property and terms will be sent to all applicants, and all information desired given on the premises or otherwise. Address, Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

CH'S MOCK.

Sylva Grove, April 1852. 83*3m

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
14th April, 1852.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place in the Fayetteville Hall on the 17th May next, at 12 o'clock, M. A general attendance is requested.

82-*td W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—*Dear Sirs:* I have seen some comments in the Observer on the course of Mr. Mangum as to the nomination of Gen. Scott, in which I do not think that distinguished Senator receives full justice. It is obvious that Mr. Mangum, in supporting Gen. Scott, yields to an old preference which existed in 1848, and which he has not found reason since that time to change; and it is further obvious that he prefers Gen. Scott's nomination because he believes his chances of success in the contest for the Presidency are the most favorable. Assuming that Gen. Scott is truly national in his sentiments on the "Compromise," and will uphold the execution of the fugitive slave law, it does appear that there is nothing unreasonable in Mr. M. expressing his preference—and it is not the less his duty to do so as a faithful adviser of the Whig party, because a majority of his constituents have a preference for another individual. Different accounts of Mr. M's speech have been received, in some of which language is ascribed to him that every friend of the virtuous and wise administration which we now enjoy must regret. The course of Mr. Fillmore in regard to the next Presidency, like his administration itself, has been more after the model of the father of his country than that of any American statesman in similar circumstances. If it is true that it was intimated by Mr. M. that the power of the administration has been wielded to the prejudice of Gen. Scott, then it must be admitted that the expression is most unfortunate and most unjust. But it is not my purpose to defend Mr. Fillmore from such an attack—as it is certainly not less unfounded in fact than it is unwise as a political manoeuvre. But my object is to draw your attention to an adroit game which is now in progress by our political opponents at the South, and which it is our duty to [illegible] against and defeat.—At least it deserves the fearless exposure of every true friend of the peace and safety of the South. Our safety, it must be apparent, is dependent on the faithful observance of the Compromise bills, and especially the execution in its letter and spirit of the fugitive slave law. That law, if [illegible] carried into effect, can preserve [illegible] against all attempts at its destruction, and in importance it rises into a magnitude which overshadows all preferences for individuals and all arrangements of parties. One would have supposed that integrity in the execution of this law—now a bond of union, not less potent and essential than the constitution itself—would be an indispensable condition of affiliation among those who have arrogated to themselves the peculiar guardianship of Southern interests, and in terms of unmeasured bitterness arraigned the patriotism of their opponents. But it must be obvious, that with our Democratic adversaries the contest is simply one for party success. In the different sects of conflicting secessionists and unionists, the Compromise bills are to be made a peace offering—zeal for Southern interests is to give way to the ardent love of office—and a union is to be accomplished which in its wide comprehensiveness is to embrace Rantoul and Rhett, Bayly and Giddings, Tuck and Venable. To accomplish this object, the resolution of Mr. Jackson was to be offered in the House of Representatives—which [illegible] to go out—and to be [illegible] in the Baltimore Convention, where it [illegible] decide the character of the next administration. It is obvious that Virginia has indicated the platform which will be satisfactory to Southern democrats in that body. The revival of the obsolete and ambiguous resolutions of '98-99, is that part of the announcement which is to satisfy the [illegible] of Southern secessionists. It would be difficult to conceive how Mr. Rhett could refuse his support to a nominee who would thus be understood to endorse the doctrine of secession, and yet how the most veritable Tory from Michigan or New York could have more hesitation—as by Mr. Madison, the author of the resolutions of '98, they actually meant no such thing—and were barely intended as they are at present, to be the instrument of a party by which an incumbent administration might be defeated. But in the mean time, amidst rounded phrases and barren generalities, it was carefully designed that the Compromise bills—the fugitive slave law and all—should be utterly lost from public view. On this part of the subject we would suppose that an abolitionist would feel his very heart leap within him. The wide field of agitation is still open for its harvest of treason, revolution and death. The worst passions which a desperate fanaticism has encouraged and cherished may here luxuriate; and it is hoped [illegible] that its votaries will [illegible] shelter. All this is the work of a Convention in the leading Southern State on the eve of an excited canvass, in which the safety of the South may be involved, and when its conduct was expected necessarily to have the greatest influence. Can it be expected that the National Democratic Convention will give more attention to the rights of the South than that more limited but not less significant movement which has taken place in Virginia? Such an expectation would be most unreasonable, and for one I entertain no doubt that the Virginia platform will be, with very slight modifications, that of the National Convention. A thousand orators of the South are to proclaim the soundness of the Democratic party, as indicated by the adoption of Jackson's resolutions; and in the mean time as many industrious partizans in the North, East and West are to point to a platform which in truth means nothing or every thing as ingenuity and falsehood may interpret it.—The candidate of the party will either be Cass or Douglas,—the latter, if the tyranny of the two-thirds rule can defeat the vast numerical preponderancy of his competitor, has the best prospect of success. His evasion of the fugitive slave bill is to be a staple argument to prove his sympathy with its opponents, while his large slave interests in Mississippi are to satisfy the scruples of the South. A Southern man anxious to preserve his rights under the constitution, anxious for the harmony of the various sections of the confederacy, and anxious above all things to preserve the national Union, turns with sickness of heart from a procedure which thus sports with the dearest interests of the nation. But we must take men as we find them, and we must act under the circumstances in which we are placed so as to prevent evil if we cannot do good. If those conservatives of all parties in the South, the Union-loving South, and the firm friends of Southern rights and yet devoted to the Union, would but forget their disputes on national politics, they can select the President of their choice, or at least elect a President whose policy they can control, and in whose hands their interests will be safe. If they will but act together, and throw their suffrages for the candidate who with fearlessness and candor will repudiate all aid from the abolitionists and all co-operation in their schemes, that desperate faction will be conquered, and become insignificant in our political contests. The struggle then among Northern men would be for Southern support, and a course of language and policy would be coerced, which would secure us from danger or molestation. The South would thus decide the competition of Northern politicians and statesmen. But our divisions are the fruitful source of strength to our adversaries, and in the hopeless effort to keep up connections which grew up in former times and in former struggles, we endanger the safety of our homes and firesides, and jeopardise the great principles on which our Union was formed.

If, however, we are called on to choose between Cass or Douglas and Gen. Scott, then the Whig party of the South can with perfect safety rally under the banner of the great warrior. Remember that neither Convention will in this view be committed, and that neither candidate will be pledged to veto the fugitive slave law.—This law was adopted without the aid of Cass or Douglas, and that circumstance is a material argument in their behalf among Northern abolitionists. Neither has promised that he will veto a bill repealing or modifying it, and this last circumstance is already relied on by their abolitionist supporters. We have therefore at this time unpledged candidates from the democracy and an unpledged Convention in prospect. In what better position will they be than Gen. Scott and the Whig Convention, should Gen. Scott remain silent and the Whig Convention go into the contest upon its old issues? Indeed will it be fair to cut off Gen. Scott from the support of Northern voters, who agree with him in general political sentiment, by exacting from him what is not required from his adversaries? Are Chase, Rantoul and Sumner more sound than Seward, and are the freesoilers of New York, headed by Mr. Van Buren who now control the democratic party of that State, more reliable than those who are led by Gov. Johnston in Pennsylvania? The conduct of Gen. Scott during the passage of the Compromise bills, and his opinions, well understood and expressed in all circles, are a sufficient guarantee for his inflexible sincerity on those subjects. Is there nothing to be relied on in his Southern birth, his long association with Southern men, and his illustrious services in every quarter of the Union? Could Gen. Scott be sustained if he would, and is he the man to surrender himself up to the guidance of [illegible] politicians who represent them. It [illegible] be understood. With you, I prefer Fillmore to all men, and as against Gen Cass, believe that he can be triumphantly elected. His election would be a triumph of wisdom and virtue, which would happily influence the republic for a generation.—But should other counsels prevail, for one, in the present condition of parties, and in the aspect which [illegible] assumes, I [illegible] that the Whigs can with safety support Gen. Scott, and that it will be their duty to do so. These are probably the views which have influenced Mr. Mangum's conduct. I think therefore that it is our duty to be prepared for the contingency of Gen. Scott's nomination, and yield to him the confidence which is due to his personal character, and the political support due to his great services.

A SOUTHERN WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Our Country has reached an important crisis in her political career. Yet the crisis must be met. Error has arrayed itself against truth. Discord and faction, intrigue and management, under assumed *patriotic* names, are *secretly* aiming their death blows at the dearest interests of our land. In professions, and loud declarations, we are all patriots. Our practice however, too plainly shows that too large a majority in our midst entertain not only contracted, but selfish notions of *patriotism*. Acting under the disguise of true patriots, alas too many of our political "professors" seek to enrich themselves. And in so doing should they endanger the welfare of their country—should they leave her "poor indeed"—their aim is accomplished, and the consequences may take care of themselves.

As a nation, young although we be, we have already passed through some severe ordeals. We have not yet shown to the world, that we are incapable of self-government. We have hitherto, in all our trying scenes, found in our midst *men* who have proved themselves equal to the occasion. Past experience itself often fails to convince the *masses*. We seem to court difficulties, in order that we may test the wisdom of our wisest Statesmen. What assurance have we that our "compromise men" and our "constitutional expounders" will be at hand to rescue our country from utter ruin when we bring upon it another serious difficulty? We are strong *now*, yet we are dallying with the "Delilah" of internal dissensions. The cry may soon be heard from the ranks of the enemy, the "Philistines be upon thee, Samson." And poor *Samson* may be shorn of his strength. Change, more than prosperity, seems to delight us. Whether this be wisdom the American people can decide in the selection of their next Chief Magistrate. The learned physician who by faithfulness and skill has cured his patient, would not be discarded by his patient on the ground that he had effected his cure. If, then, from the nature of his constitution, a return of the same malady would be likely to endanger his health and life, would not common sense teach him that he should by all means patronize his well tried, skillful friend, who was perfectly familiar with all the symptoms in his case, in preference to a stranger?

Our country has been "grievously tormented" by the plague of disunion—the plague of intervention—and the plague of general *disorganization*. **Millard Fillmore** has administered to her wants—has succeeded in removing the plagues, and in restoring health and happiness to our nation. The plagues may yet "break out." In bringing about a cure before, he satisfies us that he possesses the "healing art." His services may *still be retained*. The cold, deadly, poisonous viper, after having been warmed, may wound its benefactor. Yet the Whigs of North Carolina, not so ungrateful, not so treacherous, not so *corruptly subtle*, will kindly remember and cherish *their* benefactor. When the Whigs of North Carolina *approve* of the public course of a man, they mean something by it. They think before they speak, and when they speak, they "*stand by what they say.*" In our firm and decided preference as a State for Fillmore, no individual opinion can cause us to "Mangumise," or lest the word be a new one, "*apostatize.*" Fillmore is available enough for us; he is General enough to "*Win*" our battles on every "*field.*" The Whigs of North Carolina are of opinion, that "the powers that be" are "the powers that should be," for years to come, notwithstanding Mr. Mangum's *independent* opinion to the contrary.

What will North Carolina do in regard to her present position? Will she not throw off her present democratic *disguise*, and prove herself to be the old Whig North Carolina she was in the days of yore?—Whigs of 1840 and '44, awake! arouse! march out your forces to battle, and victory is certain. If North Carolina was a Whig State then, she is now a Whig State—our principles are the same now, that they were then. Equally as conservative and constitutional, they are fixed, founded in truth. No flimsy drapery has ever been attempted to be thrown around them.—Yes, the Whig principles of 1840 are the same principles that saved your country so recently from disunion, intervention, and foreign invasion. Remember that on all occasions when the raging elements of discord have threatened our land, those Whig principles have ever hushed the ill-omened sounds of mad fanaticism. In our standard-bearer, John Kerr, we have a gentleman who cannot fail to be acceptable to all Whigs; and that he will be instrumental in restoring North Carolina to her first political love, I have no doubt. Of his qualifications I shall say nothing, as he will, I hope, pass through the "regions round about," and he is so nearly of age that he ventures, at least in a democratic [illegible], to speak for himself.

In his nomination, the *hue and cry* of "Raleigh clique" cannot be sounded in our ears to excite our prejudices against him. He hails from no City—has no "Clique" in his connection.

Can we then hope that our good democratic friends will show just a little fair play in the approaching Gubernatorial contest? The Whig State Convention had scarcely adjourned ere the democracy had arrayed the East against the West. "Dissension in the Whig ranks," is the hobby on which they intend to place their [illegible]. They attempt to wage war between the East and the West—and then [illegible] "pockets" [illegible] of the East and West, there is a [illegible]. You have [illegible] the matter, but I assure you [illegible]. You must not vote [illegible] remedy is to swell the vote for little Davy." Strange indeed, that national [illegible] should not act [illegible]. Strange indeed, that we as a party should be [illegible]. Strange indeed, that [illegible] should be placed on Whig [illegible] Whigs, and yet [illegible] Whigs. Yet we live in a strange world, and may expect strange things.

The political scenes through which we as a State have passed, have completely purged our ranks. The wheat has been separated from the chaff. The gold has been well tried; *the dross has gone where* it belongs. We have now in our midst, after having dispensed with all little county officers, [illegible] young [illegible] ignorant politicians, and a few others, who, while with us were not *of* us, and never will properly belong to any party from motives of principle, a sufficient number of the "true grit" to elect John Kerr, and that by no diminished majority. Whigs of North Carolina, at once be up and doing! Your State must be redeemed from her present *lowly* condition. Let us not have the strength and yet not exercise it. Let us not have sound wisdom, and yet listen to the voice of folly. Let us not have well tried principles, and yet be convinced that we have "no principles," by a party who had much better have no principles than those which they entertain.

MOHASSAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1852.

To the Hon. Robt. Strange:

Dr. Sir: The Mechanic Benevolent Society of the town of Fayetteville having in consideration the propriety of holding a Fair sometime during the present year, appointed at their last meeting, a committee to correspond with the principal members of the Agricultural Society, to solicit their aid in this enterprise. That committee have thought best to address you on the subject, conscious as they are of your ability to direct them in this matter. They believe that a Fair of this kind, conducted on the principle of those North and South of us, would tend greatly to elevate our standing as Mechanics throughout the State, and benefit greatly the Agricultural portion of our community.

Knowing that you feel a deep interest in the affairs of our State, Agricultural, Mechanical, and Social, they would be pleased to hear your views on the subject at an early date.

Very respectfully,
E. BARGE,
D. McNEILL,
J. S. DUNN,
H. G. HALL,

Wilmington, April 20, 1852.

Gentlemen: I desired very much to comply with the wishes of the Mechanic Benevolent Society of Fayetteville, as expressed in your favor of the 10th instant. But the press of professional duties, and my want of acquaintance with the subject, must be my apology for failing to meet your expectations.

You do me no more than justice in supposing that I feel a very deep interest in all that concerns our State, mechanical, agricultural, and social; and you may rest assured that I would take great pride in being an humble instrument in advancing those or any other means of her well being. I am not aware, however, that it is in my power to suggest any thing relative to holding a Fair in Fayetteville during the present year, which has not been anticipated by your own superior knowledge and experience in such matters.

The "World's Fair," holden during the past year, is of course the great model of all like attempts that may be made for some time to come; though few, if any, can approach it in any of the great objects of such an effort. That had the effect of calling from almost every portion of the world, specimens of all the inventions and improvements in the arts of life; and as we learn, made very handsome pecuniary returns to the Royal and liberal personage who advanced the necessary funds.

The Fair you contemplate must of necessity be conducted with incomparably smaller means, and attract the attention of but an inconsiderable portion even of our own State. Still, I cannot help thinking it would be very useful in many respects. Fayetteville and its vicinity has made advances in the mechanical arts far beyond what is generally supposed by strangers, or even by most of ourselves. I am very sorry to say that we cannot make the like boast in relation to our agricultural affairs. Our capacity for improvement in both these is almost without limit, and some mode of bringing our present advancement as well as our deficiencies to public notice, could not fail to be beneficial. It would excite just pride in what is worthy of admiration, and proper shame for deficiencies in which we are without excuse. It would stir up a spirit of emulation, and cause greater exertions to be put forth. It would wake up ourselves and others to a knowledge in which we are lamentably wanting, of the peculiar advantages we possess for the accomplishment of whatever we may desire to achieve. Enterprise is all that is wanting to make Fayetteville a most prosperous and thriving town.—See what enterprise has done for our sister town of Wilmington! See what the little enterprise we have manifested has already done for us! Let these things encourage us to go on. I have no doubt your idea of a Fair is an off-spring of this same spirit of enterprise, and that it will be attended with good results.

Your first essay may be discouraging, but let not that deter you from perseverance. People are too apt to attribute their failure in any new enterprise to the effects of climate, soil, or something else over which they have no control, rather than to their own want of experience and skill. This is strikingly exemplified in a matter most injuriously affecting agriculture along the whole Cape Fear above the rice lands. Agricultural prosperity never can be attained while small grains and the grasses are so much excluded from cultivation. Yet with us there seems to be a deep rooted impression that neither our soil nor our climate are adapted to their growth, and especially to wheat, the most important of them all. Wheat! which Providence seems especially to have designed as the food of man, and for which any other breadstuff is but a substitute. One of our farmers concludes to make an experiment in wheat, and about Christmas he scatters about half a bushel of grain over an acre of rough ground and ploughs it in, (as he calls it,) but in fact stirs the ground pretty much as a hen would in search of something for her brood. The extent of his experiment is perhaps 5 or 10 acres. At harvest time he sends an inexperienced reaper into the field, who takes as many days to cut the grain as there are acres in the field, and leaves about one fifth of the grain standing, (from a considerate regard no doubt, to the hogs who are to glean after the binder.) The binder, in turn, (from the same motive, of course,) leaves another fifth lying on the ground. The farmer is next sadly perplexed about getting the wheat separated from the straw, and for the want of some better means, finally concludes to trample it out on the ground with horses, mules or cattle. All this being done, he has finally received some five or six bushels of wheat to each acre sowed. Upon summing up, paying expenses, &c., he puts but very little money in his pocket. Making wheat is a bad business, he concludes. It may do very well at the North, or in the back country, or somewhere else, but it will not pay here. If he would inquire he would find that in Orange county, which with us is considered quite a wheat country, those who sow the natural soil, and even with much more care than he has done, do not average his very poor production; and that even in the Genessee valley of New York, they scarcely double it. But then their superior implements and their greater skill in saving and getting out the grain, afford them a living profit. If our farmers, instead of being discouraged by their early failures, would seek for the causes of those failures, and remove them, ours would soon become a flourishing country. Convenient agricultural implements, brought within their observation and reach, would greatly conduce to this. In fact, all the arts of life are mutually dependent on each other, and one cannot attain perfection without the aid of all the rest. An intimate association with each other conduces to the advantage of all. The proposed Fair would tend to bring all the different arts of life into communion, and thus benefit each and all.

Be not discouraged, then, though your first attempt may not come up to your sanguine hopes. Fulton's first steamboat could make but six miles an hour under all advantages. Persevere as he did, and in all your undertakings you will be alike successful.

Pardon this hasty scrawl, and believe me, with very high respect,
Your ob't serv't,
RO. STRANGE.

Messrs. E. Barge, D. McNeill,
J. S. Dunn, H. G. Hall, Committee.

State Bonds of Georgia.—The 6 per ct. Bonds of the State authorized to be disposed of by the Governor, for the purposes of the State Road, have been sold in New York by Gov. Cobb, at a premium of 5 per cent.

The King of Dahomey, in Western Africa, has *eighteen thousand wives*, if those who have counted them can be trusted. He has an army of amazons. The King's wives are notable fighters; and when a slave hunt is undertaken, they are sure to catch more than the same number of male troops. His annual revenue from the sale of slaves is estimated at £60,000 a year. These facts are communicated to Lord Palmerston by the British consul on the African coasts.

***A New Device.*—The Buffalo Commercial states that it is rumored in Washington, that a new scheme has been devised to dispose of Gen. Cass in the Democratic Convention, before proceeding to the business of making a nomination.** The plan is to introduce a resolution providing that the claims of no candidate who has heretofore been put in nomination by the party and defeated, shall be considered by the convention. The object will be to aim a fatal blow at Gen. Cass, and it is supposed it will command the support of nearly all the friends of the other candidates, and thus be adopted. It causes some alarm among his friends, as they see that a more effectual way of disposing of him to benefit his rivals could not be devised.

There are several *telling* things in the late Whig Caucus beside the Declaration of the ten or twelve Southern Whig gentlemen: and the principal one is the telling absence from that Caucus, after Mr. Mangum's pre-ordination of the business, of such Senators as—

James A. Pearce, of Maryland.
Thomas G. Pratt, "
George E. Badger, of North Carolina.
John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia.
Wm. C. Dawson, " "
John Bell, of Tennessee.
Henry S. Geyer, of Missouri.

All names of note in the Whig party,—nay of high renown,—every one of whom, it is said, was in the city, and could have attended, and probably would have attended, but for Mr. Mangum's pre-announced pre-determination to rule the Compromise Principles out of that Caucus of the Whig party. Such absences mean something from a Whig Caucus, particularly when purposely intended, as no doubt they were, in rebuke to the pre-ordained veto upon Whig proceedings by an associate Senator.

The absentees of the House of Representatives, according to the record, were not less telling. Indeed, the whole body of Southern Whigs were out, save some ten or twelve members, every one of whom, except Mr. Mangum, remained behind, so the report said, protesting against belonging to any Whig party, which would not at the National Whig Convention, agree to the finality of the Compromise Measures. *N. Y. Express.*

Baltimore, May 4.

The new Mechanics' Hall is being very handsomely fitted up to be in readiness for the National Conventions. The Democrats have secured it to hold their Convention in. The Whig Committee is also negotiating, and will, in all probability, procure it for the Whig National Convention. It is capable of seating six thousand persons, besides having state rooms for the use of committees and other purposes.

The Silver Coinage Bill.—If the House of Representatives delays much longer in passing this bill, there will not be much silver left in the country for the mint to carry it into effect. The New York Commercial says:

The Arctic steamer of to-day carries out $83,179 in specie. A purchase of three hundred thousand dollars in silver was made for transmission by her, but it could not be got ready in season. It will be sent by the Asia on Wednesday.

If the House had acted on the bill, and passed it, as it ought to have done, as soon as it came from the Senate, the three hundred thousand dollars in specie would not be sent to Europe by the Asia on Wednesday.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Colonel Thomas H. Benton (late Senator from Missouri) has been nominated as a candidate for Representative in Congress by the Democrats of Jefferson county, (Mo.)

"*What's in a name?*"—It is admitted that a rose will smell as sweet by any other name, but I know of no law of Nature which can communicate the fragrance of that queen of flowers to a substance naturally destitute of that property, whatever may be its name. Even Christian names do not uniformly transfer the qualities of those from whom they have been borrowed. The most resentful man I ever knew rejoiced in the name of Moses. He who was a proverb for restless impatience was known as Job. I have seen many men named Solomon who never reminded me of the wisdom of the great Hebrew ruler; and the most perfect specimen of physical imbecility that I have ever seen gloried in the name of Samson. Experience and observation have taught me caution as to those particulars, and I have learned to consult the text before I sought lights from commentators who might possibly be mistaken in its meaning.—*Speech of Mr. Venable, of North Carolina.*

Oddities of a Wealthy Man.—Hans Wilson, of Steubenville, who died in the 82d year of his age, bequeathed in his will to his only daughter $1000; to the widow of his only son, now the wife of the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Piqua, $300; the balance of his fortune, estimated at $200,000, he divided, in small sums, to different churches in his town, and in large sums to foreign and domestic missionary societies.

Roses.—Mr. Downing the well-known horticulturist, in answer to the inquiries of a correspondent, recommends the following as the best twelve everblooming roses:

Perpetuals—Madam Laffay, Giant des Batailles, Baron Prevost, William Jesse, La Reine, Duchess of Sutherland, Aubernon; Bourbons—Madame Desprez, Boquet de Flore, Souvenir de Malmaison, Pierre de St. Cyr, Mrs. Bosanquet. A dozen best roses for pot culture are the following: Saffrano, Princesse Marie, Souvenir de Malmaison, Devoniensis, Compte de Paris, Mrs. Bosanquet, Eugene Beauharnois, Niphelos, Queen of Lombardy, Hermosa; and, for larger pots, the branches to be trained, Solfatterre, and Cloth of Gold. The best hardy climbing roses for the "most Northern States," are Boursalt Elegans, Blush Boursalt, Queen of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, Superba, and Eva Corinne. Wiegela roses are, so far as tried, hardy all over the North.

The third edition of Mr. Webster's works is now going through the press, though the first was so recently issued.—Among the orders to the publisher is one for *six hundred sets* from the State of Louisiana.

FENCED IN.

Quoth Smith to Jones, it really is a sin,
You do not get your pretty house fenced in,
Quoth Jones, you're wrong, the place is fenced, confound it,
My wife is all the time a *railing* round it.

***Navigating the Yadkin.*—A correspondent from Huntsville writes, under date of April 28th, as follows:**

"A boat loaded with 150 bushels of corn passed down the Yadkin River today. It was loaded at Wilkesboro' and bound for Salisbury. The boat is some 40 or 50 feet long, and 10 or 12 feet wide. Thus far they have proceeded without difficulty; the only place where they were troubled was at the Bean Shoals, some 15 miles north of Huntsville. The boat was the property of Alexander and James Hackett, and they say they are going to make another boat and come down again." *Salem People's Press.*

Great Age.—A letter from the Rev. Lewis Raymond, dated Chicago, April 5th, says:—"You have probably noticed the death of Mr. David Kennison, the last survivor of the 'Boston tea party.' He died on the 24th of February, and was buried on the 25th, with military honors. His age was one hundred and sixteen years, three months, and seven days. By his own request the writer of this preached his funeral discourse. He was a good man, and had been a professor of religion for seventy years."

Marriage Extraordinary.—At Floyd's Fork, Jefferson county, Ky., on the 15th, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Thos. Stafford was married to Polly Goben. The bride is 19, and the bridegroom 77 years of age. He weighs some 300 pounds and is so fat as scarcely to be able to walk, and when in bed raises himself or turns over, by means of pullies fastened to the ceiling. He came to the city in a wagon to procure the license, and on his return was met by the bride at Sim Lewis's at the forks of the road, where the parson joined them, and the ceremony was performed in the wagon, and they rode home together rejoicing.

Camphene Accident.—An accident that came near proving serious, happened yesterday to Mrs. Russell in Madison, near Eutaw street. She was descending the stairs to the ale-vault, with a camphene lamp in her hand, when the lamp accidentally fell from her hand breaking in pieces at her feet. The cellar was instantly in a blaze of light from the burning contents, which set fire to her dress. Her screams brought several gentlemen who were in the house to her assistance, and the flames were extinguished before she had received much injury.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill providing that criminals under sentence of death shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison for one year, previous to their execution. Sentencing a man to be hung, and then getting a years' hard work out of him before he is swung off, is pretty sharp practice, even for "down-east" folks. *Albany Register.*

California Ho!—The Joliet (Ill.) *Sentinel* says that over *seventeen hundred* teams have passed that place for California within the last three weeks. Most of them were from Michigan and Northern [illegible]

A boy baby was born on the Long Island railroad a day or two since, when the cars were running thirty miles per hour. If the youngster don't make his way through the world, it is no fault of his birth.

A Provident Couple.—A person writing from San Francisco to the Newport News gives the following incident.

"Two common looking persons entered the hotel this morning, just from the mines—a man and wife. The male individual looked for all the world like a day laborer, and the female bore a close resemblance to an Irish scullion. She wore coarse vulgar brogans, and to her girdle was attached a gold watch and chain, valued at least at two hundred dollars. The husband left the hotel for half an hour, and returned with a receipt for one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, the value of the dust which he had just consigned for transportation to New York. This sum has been gained by digging. The husband dug while the wife washed, assisted by her little son, aged about ten years."

[Very doubtful!]

STOP THE THIEF.

A REWARD of Twenty-Five Dollars will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a Horse, Buggy and Harness, which was hired at the Planters' Hotel in this place on Friday, the 30th April, by a man who said his name was W. Brown, of Augusta, Geo. He said he was going to Bennettsville, and would return next day.

It appears that he passed Laurel Hill, and made his way up the country, passing through or near Carthage. The Horse he carried off is young and valuable, supposed six or seven years old, red roan, has a small sore or two made by the collar, and the hair off his back by the Buggy saddle; newly shod in front; is tall, and carries rather a high head in harness, and paces under the saddle. The Buggy is old, very light, and much worn; but has been recently varnished; has tray body, and seat sits on iron legs; cushions and padding covered with brown cloth; cloth is torn off the back padding, and the white exposed; has no rack or servant's seat behind; straps of leather are wrapped on parts of the shafts and tacked.

Will some one stop the man, that he may be made to atone for his deeds? He is young, slim, and rather under medium size; thin red face and long hair, and rather poorly dressed.

B. McINTOSH, Ag't.
Cheraw, S. C., May 3, 1852. 88-4tpd

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

From the Montreal Transcript, June 19, 1849.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Some of our friends are never without this excellent and agreeable medicine in the house; many a good and thrifty housewife, considering it an infallible antidote to the numerous disorders having their origin in severe cold, or constitutional asthma. There are many drugs puffed up as sovereign remedies for all the various ills that flesh is heir to, which, to say the least, are safest in their places behind the counter of the druggist,—but, among this category, none who have felt or witnessed its good effects, will class Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended—curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled couterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and by Druggists generally.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

The Observer for the Campaign.

WE shall be happy to send the Observer for the ensuing six months, (embracing the whole of the State and Presidential campaigns,) to any persons who may desire it.—The Weekly paper for $1, the Semi-Weekly for $2, invariably in advance.

MR. KERR'S ACCEPTANCE.—The last Milton Chronicle contains the following correspondence:—

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1852.

DEAR SIR: We have been appointed a Committee to inform you of your unanimous nomination by the Whig State Convention of North Carolina, as a candidate for Governor of the State.

We take great pleasure in saying that it is the earnest wish of your political and personal friends that you should accept the nomination, and we trust you will not disappoint their expectations.

We are, sir, your friends and obedient servants,

J. H. HAUGHTON, Ch'n.
FREDERICK J. HILL,
H. W. MILLER,
NATH'L T. GREEN,
JAS. OWEN,
E. J. HALE,
J. G. RAMSAY,
R. W. LASSITER,
E. C. YELLOWLEY.

JOHN KERR, Esq.

CASWELL, May 4th, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor, informing me of my nomination by the recent Whig Convention as a candidate for the Office of Governor of North Carolina, was not received until the 2nd inst., owing to my absence from home.

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of answering it.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, by my political friends who composed the Convention, and accept the nomination they have tendered with an anxious desire and full determination to do all I can to restore North Carolina to her former eminent position as a Whig State, and advance her interest and vindicate the principles of the Whig party.

With high consideration, gentlemen, I have the honor to be, your friend and ob't serv't,

JOHN KERR.

John H. Haughton, and others of the Committee.

The article signed "a Southern Whig," on the preceding page, is from a distinguished Whig and most respected friend and correspondent, and is cheerfully admitted to a place in our columns, though its views are materially different from our own. That difference would have been less, doubtless, if the writer had had the advantage of mail facilities to see Mr. Mangum's speech before he wrote.

In regard to Gen. Scott, we differ from our correspondent; and we think this a fit occasion to say a few words on that point. We have admitted into our columns no reflections upon that distinguished and veteran soldier. He has rendered too important services in the field, and we think him too good a Whig, and Compromise man, and patriot, to allow of our saying any thing to his injury. And, if Mr. Fillmore were out of the way, we might support him, if he were nominated by the National Convention, and *were free from the suspicion of Sewardism.* But, while there is any hope of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and while there is any cloud resting over Gen. Scott's position on the Compromise question, *nothing that we can now imagine would induce us to abandon the one and support the other.*

We believe, that by presenting a united front, and standing unalterably firm, the Southern Whigs, who owe so deep a debt of gratitude and respect to Mr. Fillmore, can secure his nomination. We are unwilling to *think* of any body else as long as that hope lasts. And, should that hope fail us, we are unwilling then to support any one who will not unequivocally cut loose from Seward and his faction. The Locofocos may do otherwise, and with our correspondent we believe they are preparing to do otherwise—preparing to conciliate all parties and factions, by a non-committal policy. But the stake is too great. The peace of the country, the Union of the States, the very existence of the South, depend upon the finality of the Compromise. And we can go for no man who occupies a position at all equivocal.

With this explanation of our own views, we recommend to the serious consideration of our readers the remarks of our correspondent relative to the "game" now being played by the Locofocos.

GEN. SCOTT'S POSITION.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer writes as follows—(and the Express says, that "from his intimacy with Gov. Seward and his friends, *he knows*):—

"It may be asserted with entire confidence, that Gen. Scott under no condition of circumstances *will change the ground which he has occupied since his name has been brought forward conspicuously in connection with the Presidency, and will write no letter concerning public questions*, unless the Whig Convention should think proper to offer him the nomination. This is understood to be the finality of his position, as declared by his most intimate and accredited friends, and upon the authority of undoubted assurances."

So then, we "go it blind!"—and like most blind men we shall tumble into the ditch.

MR. CLAY.—The symptoms of Mr. Clay's disease are less violent, and he is not considered in such immediate danger. His two sons are with him. He is stated to be perfectly resigned, and calm, and cheerful

DROUGHT.—We are suffering under a severe drought, which is seriously affecting gardens, and the wheat and oat crops.

There has been a great change in our climate within a few years past. Streams, and springs, and wells, which formerly never failed of a regular and full supply of water, have shown, either that much less rain has fallen, or that there is more evaporation, from cleared lands. Or perhaps both causes have contributed to the deficiency. Certain it is, that mills and factories in this place are often stopped for want of water, which formerly experienced no such drawback. The springs which supply the water works of this town have likewise felt the influence of this deficiency of water in the earth.

At Raleigh, we heard similar complaints, of great deficiency of water in wells.

MARKETING.—There is a grievous scarcity in our market of poultry, fresh meats, butter, &c., all of which, when to be had at all, command very high prices. Those who have such things to spare, would do a kindness to bring them in, especially during this and the next week, as the Episcopal Convention next week, will bring many guests and add to the demand for every thing eatable.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—A writer in the Weekly Post proposes that a Convention of Teachers be held at Raleigh, of which every Teacher in the State consider himself a member and bound to attend.—And that every Board of Superintendents of Common Schools appoint a Teacher or a Delegate, and pay his expenses. An incalculable amount of good to the cause of education might result from such a Convention.

The Locofoco Convention for the Orange Congressional District was held at Hillsborough on the 29th ult. It appointed Cad. Jones, Jr., J. W. Lancaster, Geo. Williamson, J. W. Cunningham, Hon. A. W. Venable, and Hon. A. Rencher, Delegates to the Locofoco National Convention; with J. M. Palmer, Dr. D. A. Montgomery, J. A. Graves, C. B. Winstead, Jas. Bullock, and J. J. Jackson, Alternates.

The meeting nominated Messrs. Buchanan and Strange, but expressed a willingness to give their "unanimous support to any nominee of said convention who is for the faithful execution of the Compromise measures." Very well.

NON-COMMITTALISM.—The signs thicken upon us, that the deliberately concocted policy of the Locofoco party, is, to *avoid* the question of adherence to the Compromise measures, as a final settlement of the slavery question; and that orders have been issued from Washington, not only to the State Conventions, but even to the District and County meetings, to forbear all allusion to the subject in their resolutions. Not to speak of the District Convention held by the party in Wilmington, a few days ago, or of the State Conventions of Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, and California, which we have heretofore had occasion to mention as remarkable for their total silence on the subject, we have now to add that the Locofoco Convention of Michigan, which unanimously nominated Gen. Cass for President, and passed resolutions on a variety of subjects, avoided all mention of the Compromise measures. In the Florida State Convention, a sign even more decided than that, was furnished. Resolutions in favor of the finality of the Compromise were introduced into the Convention, *but promptly and decidedly voted down.*

These things mean something. They mean that the country is to be cheated again, as it was eight years ago by the Kane letter. They mean that such a platform has been erected for the party, as will enable Locofocos, Free Soilers, and Secessionists, all to stand shoulder to shoulder in the effort to clutch "the spoils."—To resolve to sustain the Compromise, would drive off the abolitionists and the secessionists, both of which parties have bitterly opposed it. But, both being necessary to success in electing a President, their assistance is *bought* by this concession, (it may be fatal concession,) of repudiation of the Compromise.

The Washington Union, ardent advocate as it is and has been of the Compromise, is yet willing to give it the go-by for the sake of the spoils. It remarks upon the Florida meeting,—

"We are informed that a large majority of the delegates were warm and decided southern-rights democrats; and we hail these proceedings as an augury of the most auspicious character of the reunion and harmony of the southern democracy on the platform of the constitution and the Union, the finality of the compromises, and cessation of the agitation which has so long distracted the country. We believe the Florida resolutions express the sentiments of nine-tenths of the true-hearted southern-rights democrats; and though justly excited as they are by the aggressions of the abolition agitators, they will sustain true democratic principles with unwavering patriotism."

Will not the eyes of the Southern people be opened to this singular state of things? Whilst southern Whigs refuse to support Gen. Scott, whom they believe to be sound on the Compromise, because he is brought forward by the Seward influence, and refuses to pledge himself to the support of the great measures of peace and security, the Locos are almost universally putting it from them, leaving the question open, and willing to take any candidate, and any support for that candidate. Any thing for the spoils.

We have received the May No. of the Whig Review.

And the April No. of Blackwood.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Europa brings Liverpool dates to the 24th ult.

Cotton was in good demand, and had advanced ⅛d.

A vessel had arrived with more than a million in gold dust from Australia, and another was on the way with a still larger sum.

Extensive preparations were in progress at Paris for the grand military fete to take place on the 10th instant. The Patrie officially announces that President Bonaparte has no intention of proclaiming the Empire, as had been supposed by many persons.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Austrian Government has consented that the mother and sisters of M. Kossuth may come to the United States.

The cholera has again broken out in Persia.

ILLINOIS LOCOFOCISM.—The Illinois Journal thus notices a scene in the late Locofoco Convention:

"There was a little fun to us Whigs in the Democratic Convention on Monday afternoon. Mr. Turney, delegate from Wayne, offered resolutions approving of the Compromise laws, and expelling John Wentworth from his seat in the Convention, as a political renegade. These resolutions underwent some discussion, and were laid on the table by a large majority. Subsequently, Wentworth got the floor, and the way he skinned Turney was a caution to people in general and Turney in particular to let him alone. We were apprehensive that there was to be a dead set in the Convention against 'Long John,' from an article in Peck's Democratic Argus, in Chicago, which denounced his course in the County Convention and applied to him the very gentle epithet "scoundrel editor." Whatever you do, gentlemen of the Convention, don't turn him over to our party. We can't begin to take him."

Such action is proof of the insincerity of those Locofocos who wage such bitter warfare against the Whigs for being, *as they allege*, willing to support Gen. Scott, the favorite of Seward. For, this Illinois Locofoco Convention which by the action recorded above sustained that bitter free-soiler, "long John Wentworth," *unanimously* nominated Judge Douglas for the Presidency. Wentworth and Turney, Old Hunkers and Free-soilers, all united on that platform. Yet we do not see that Judge Douglas is denounced as unsafe for the South, because he is the favorite candidate of Wentworth and his free-soil associates.

In laying off the new Congressional districts in Ohio, it is said that the Democrats, who have a majority in the Legislature, have terribly "gerrymandered" the State. As an evidence of this, it is said that the State, as just districted, would have chosen a large majority of Democrats to Congress at the same time that it gave its electoral vote to Henry Clay by 6,000 majority, and would have chosen fourteen Democrats in 1848 to seven Whigs and Freesoilers by the same vote that elected Mr. Ford Governor!

For just such an infamous disregard of popular rights may we in North Carolina look, if we permit the Locofocos to carry the next Legislature. And it is all done in the name of "democracy"! That is, a party which pretends to be, *par excellence*, the "democratic" party, affecting to contend for the right of the people to govern, takes especial care, whenever it has the power, to stifle the voice of the people, and to give a preponderating power to a minority.

Such is "democracy"—so called.

It is now said that Mr. Mangum has relinquished his intention to make a publication in reply to that of the Whigs who left the Caucus.

The Compromise as a Finality.—The Democratic party of the United States, North and South, East and West, are almost a unit on the Compromise, as a final settlement of all the agitating matters connected with the question of African slavery within the boundaries of the United States. The sentiment of the Democracy of the nation shows that the *finality* policy is the one that must inevitably be adopted. This policy grows stronger and stronger every day in the Democratic party of the Union.—*National Democrat.*

The Democracy has a queer way of doing things. Their organs assert as above, that they "are almost a unit on the Compromise as a final settlement," yet their Conventions in Virginia, Louisiana, California and Michigan treat the Compromise with silent contempt, and their Convention in Florida rejects a resolution in its favor by a large majority!

ELKVILLE, WILKES COUNTY, N. C., }
April 29, 1852. }

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: At a quarter after 12 to-day, we felt an Earthquake, which was a *little stronger* than any thing of the kind before felt by "the oldest inhabitant." It set the tin ware, crockery, &c. in our store to rattling at such a rate that we thought the house was going to fall. The shock was accompanied by a deep rumbling noise—in which direction no two persons agree. Some say East, some West, some North; others equally confident, say South. Now may they not all be right? The shock lasted about one minute. The day being very fair, there is no possibility that the shock or noise accompanying it could have proceeded from electricity. Truly, C.

The following letter from the Postmaster at Big Swamp, Columbus county, N. C., is published to call attention to an evil:

MAY 5, 1852.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—I received a communication from Georgetown, S. C. by last mail, and upon examination find that the envelope has been split with a knife to ascertain the contents thereof. There is something wrong some where on the route. It is time to watch, as this is the second attempt made on letters to Big Swamp within a short time.

ROBESON MEETING.—The proceedings of the Whigs of Robeson are at hand just as we are going to press. The following were appointed Delegates to Wilmington:

R. E. Troy, R. S. French, A. Davis, Edward Lewis, Dr. J. A. Barnes, F. R. McNeill, Littleton Gunn, Stephen Cobb, Wm. McKay, Benj'n Grist, A. S. McMillan, Duncan McNair, Giles S. Leach, A. S. McNair, T. J. Morisey, Dr. A. D. McLean, Murphy McNair, James Newton, Patrick McEachin, N. A. McLean, Dr. Edmund McQueen.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday last, nothing was done in either House, except to announce the death of Mr. Andrews, a member from Maine, and to adopt the usual resolutions of respect.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Fish presented resolutions of the Legislature of New York, claiming for that State a just and rightful share of the public lands.

The Deficiency Bill was further debated.

On Thursday, Mr. Badger asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to allow him to introduce a joint resolution granting the right of way to the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, which having been given, he asked the still further indulgence of having it read a second time at once, and put on its passage. He explained that this road, which was in process of completion, was of some importance to the State, or at least to a very large number of her inhabitants. Unless this road could be run through that part of the public lands connected with the arsenal, the company would have to make a long *detour* in order to get round, which would be attended with much expense, as well as delay. Mr. B. hinted that as this was the first instance any grant of this kind had been asked by his State, and which in this case asked for no alternate sections, he hoped it might be passed.

The resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, &c. That the right of way through the public land of the United States at Fayetteville, North Carolina, (which at present is not improved,) be and the same is hereby granted to the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road; provided that in the opinion of the President of the United States said grant be not injurious to the public interests; and provided further, that if the said road be not completed in two years, or if at any time after its completion the said road be discontinued or abandoned, the grant hereby made shall cease and determine.

Mr. Cass suggested that the resolution as read did not prescribe the quantity of land, or the particular width that would be required.

Mr. Badger. This road will not require miles along its whole extent, but simply a few feet, say some thirty or forty, which will be amply sufficient, and which can be inserted.

The resolution was then amended so as to make the grant forty feet wide, and ordered to be engrossed as amended.

The resolution was subsequently read a third time and passed.

A bill was passed to prevent members of Congress and public officers from acting as agents or prosecuting claims against the government, and receiving pay therefor.

The deficiency bill was further debated.

On Friday, the deficiency bill was debated.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, a renewal of the debate on the public printing occupied the day. In the course of it, Mr. Evans of Md., said, the Senate, as he had understood, had given to the Republic the printing of fifty thousand copies of the Patent Office report, and the question now arose, whether Donelson & Armstrong should have their part of the printing of Congress? It appeared that they could not obtain their part of the bargain, and it was not a fair shake. He supposed those gentlemen who had agreed to the combination between the Union and the Republic would stand up to the rack. The Republic had obtained the printing of the Patent Office report—their manger was replete, their loft was full of hay, while Donelson & Armstrong could not get their part of the bargain. This was the whole secret of the affair, and every body knew it.

On Thursday, the Homestead Bill occupied the day.

On Friday, the Printing question again occupied a good deal of time.

ESCAPE.—Elijah Arnold, the boy sentenced to death for murder, in Columbus county, broke jail a few days ago.

MARRIED,

In Cumberland, Rockfish District, on 13th ult., by Wm. McMillan, Esq. Mr. MILES HOWELL of Columbus county, to Miss LUCY, daughter of Mr. Thos. Memory.

In Sampson county, on the 15th ult., Mr. JAMES A. WARRICK to Miss BETSEY S. HOUSE.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joel Weems, Captain WM. E. KIRKPATRICK of Floyd Co., Geo., to Miss SARAH JANE RABURN, of Cherokee Co., Ala.

DIED,

In Washington City, on Thursday last, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq. formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives, aged 62.

In Statesville, on the 29th ult., at the residence of her son, (Hon. J. P. Caldwell,) Mrs. RUTH CALDWELL, aged 83 years.

In Choctaw county, Miss., on the 6th ult., of dyspepsia, in the 19th year of her age, MARY ANN COVINGTON, wife of Elijah Covington, formerly of Anson county, N. C., and daughter of Davis Kindred, also late of Anson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.—Brigs Eliza Merithew from N. York, Watson from Portsmouth, N. H.; Schrs. Alarie and H. F. Baker from N. York. 6.—Brigs Kate Heath and Gen. Marshall from New York; Helvellin from Kennebunk; Schrs. G. W. Pickering and Dacotah from New York. 7.—Brigs Zibiah from Cardiff, Jas. Crosby and Eagle from New York, Br. Brig Harriet McLean from do.; Schrs Mary Reed from Newburyport, C. H. Sampson from Martinique, W. H. Howard from Mattamuskeet.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

☞ THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday the 4th June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.

JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

May 10, 1852. 89-tm

Carolinian and Raleigh Register till meeting.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

MAY 10, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12	13
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette mould		12½
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8	
Prime,	7½	
Fair,	7½	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	[illegible]	
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Do., wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	12	12½
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 60	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	17	18

Bacon—We have heard of sales above our quotations, but are of opinion that they were above the market.

Cotton—The market was firm during the first and middle of the week, but towards the close it was rather hard to obtain present marks.

Wool—We reduce quotations.

Sales of Virgin Turpentine at 2 75, yellow dip 2 25. 1000 bbls No. 3 Rosin sold at 70 cents, and 1200 bbls Spirits Turpentine, to be delivered from this time to 7th July, at 35 cents—no charge for bbls.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Soft 2 55, hard 1 25 to 1 30, virgin $3 to 3 37; Spirits 36 to 36½. Tar 1 65 to 1 75. Common Rosin 95. Molasses scarce. 2000 bushels Corn arrived, but not disposed of. Hay 90 to $1. Timber—8 rafts sold at from $5 to $8, and 1 raft extra mill at 12 12½.

At Cheraw, cotton 6 to 8. Bacon 12½. Flour 5 to 5 50. Corn 1 to 1 25.

At New York, Cotton had fallen, but the Europa's news has brought prices up again. Corn 63 to 64½. Flour 4 12 to 4 62.

At Charleston, cotton very firm and high. Sales, at 7 to 9.

Total receipts of cotton 2,757,478 bales against 2,101,102 last year. Increase 656,355.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 4th and 7th—Steamer Southerner, with goods for E Fuller, H A London, J W McAlister, Rockfish Co., H Branson & Son, T O Smith, A Johnson & Co, A Newlin, D M Payne, C B Mallett, F Fries, S Hobson, J & F Garrett, H & E J Lilly, J H & J Martine, A Gainey.

May 8.—Steamer Chatham with goods for R D Golding, N L Stith, H Frambert, N Kendall, Starr & Williams, W R Bitting, Harris & Kirk, Mrs H Waddell, F L Golding, H Strong, Long & Webb, B Julian, B A Howel, C A Harrison, W J McConnell, Rowan Man'f Co, C N McAdoo, N M Gariner, Rev J P Dunn, C W Andrews, J H & J Martine, R Jones.

☞ Reuben H. Brown, Esq., of Ashborough, will deliver an Address at Science Hill Academy, at the close of the Examination on Thursday the 27th of May.

Temperance Notice.

P. M. W. P. PHILIP S. WHITE will speak in Rockingham, Richmond county, on Monday the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

May 7. A. J. VEAL, R. S.

I. O. O. F.

☞ AN ADDRESS will be delivered before the members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, in this place, on Tuesday Afternoon, the 18th inst. Members of the Order and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

May 8, 1852.

BACON HAMS.

1500 LBS. choice Wayne county.
1000 lbs. " cured by Wm. T. Smith.
A few barrels Lard.
—ALSO—
Cotton Yarn, by the bale, at Manufacturers' prices. By

May 10. H. BRANSON & SON.

Wagoner Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price to a good Wagoner.

J. W. BROWN.

Elizabethtown, May 8. 59-4t

FOR SALE.

A second-hand PIANO, in good repair. A bargain may be had. Apply to

L. H. WHITAKER.

May 8. 89-3t*

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable; made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

May 8. 89-3m*

Laurinburgh High School,

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned Committee will receive applications for a Principal Teacher to take charge of the above Institution. The buildings, which are spacious and convenient, are situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and will be prepared for the reception of Teacher and Students early in July next, when the institution is expected to go into operation.

"Laurinburgh High School" is gotten up by a joint stock company, who intend making it what its name imports, a "High School" of the first order, in which boys can get a thorough and complete English and Classical education in the country, without going to College; or should they have the means and the inclination to do so, they will be well prepared to enter College far advanced: consequently none will be expected to apply who may not be fully qualified to conduct such a school. It is also indispensable that the Teacher shall be a gentleman not only of the necessary scholastic attainments for the instruction of youth, but also of unblemished moral and religious demeanor. A gentleman of small family, of some experience in teaching, would be preferred, who might board some of the students, and enjoy the quietness and retirement of his own fireside, in a large and commodious house specially prepared for that purpose. A salary of at least Eight Hundred Dollars will be secured to him;—the year to be divided into two sessions of five months each.

The selection of a Principal from among the applicants will be made on the 15th of June next, immediately after which the successful one will be notified, and arrangements made that the institution will go into operation as early in July next as practicable.

By addressing either of the undersigned, Laurel Hill or Springfield Post Office, any further information desired in regard to the premises will be promptly given.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, }
JOHN C. McLAURIN, } Com.
DANIEL C. McINTYRE. }

Laurinburgh, May 5, 1852. 88-t15J

The Raleigh Register and Standard, and Columbia South Carolinian will publish till the 15th of June, and forward their accounts to Duncan McLaurin, Springfield Post Office, Richmond county, N. C.

WAY FREIGHT

MUST have the consignees name and the freight marked on the package, and a note stating who from, or it will have to remain on the wharf until such information is obtained.

R. M. ORRELL,
Ag't Henrietta Co.

May 7, 1852. 89-2w

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

MR. A. DRUMMOND, Bell Hanger, has returned to Fayetteville, and is prepared to do any work in his line of business.

Being prepared with the necessary materials, he will hang new bells or repair old ones on the newest and most approved plan.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel or with J. Brookshank will be promptly attended to.

A. DRUMMOND,
Bell Hanger.

May 10, 1852. 2t

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

1800 BUSHELS Hyde Co. CORN, as good as the best, for sale by LAWRENCE & SHOW.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1852. 89-2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., since the advertisement of the 1st March, 1852:

Robert Allin, Archer Avera.
John Baker, K A Black, Jno Burrows, Daniel Bain, Jr., Elizabeth Bailey, J S Brown.
Jas Cameron, Shurrod Carpe, I D Cheeness, J R Cherry, Archd Campbell, Gen D S Crenshaw, F W Clark, Miss Isabella Cameron, Sarah Cameron, Miss Jane Cameron, Mary Colton, N A Cameron, Malcom Clark, Jr., J P Carl, Jr., P M Clark.
A H Dewer, Saml Densworth, Horace Day, C A Dennis, Harrison Driver.
Junius G Evans.
Francis Faby, Miss Sally A Faucette, Dr J F Faulk, John Flint.
R J Gliddon, Thos Gautier, A N Guinness, Miss Jane E Gibson.
John Hogg's Heirs, C A Harrison, Charles T Horner, John Holmes, A B Howard, Wm Hall.
I E James, S S Jennings, T & J W Johnson, Hardy Jones, Mary Ann Johnson, Wm Johnson, Jas Johnson, Cooper.
Clem Long, Thos Little.
Joseph Milner's Heirs, Henry N Moore, Mrs Mary Murphy, Jesse Maplewaite, Jr., David A Mayo, Philip Melvin.
A McLellan, Jas W McDade, Laura McKinzie, Wm McDaniel, Wm McKeown, J Ira McLean, Dougald McDuffie, Mrs Flora McLeod, Mrs McFall, Mrs Eliza McLaurin, Miss Eliza McClain, Neill McCrancy.
Robt T Nichols, John J Niel, Saco.
Moses A Oliver, Eno. S. Odom.
Elbert Pearidge, G Patter, Jr.
Chloe Rankin, Gilbert Ray, Miss Sarah Ray, Benj Roberts, Wm C Rogers, J M Robinson, Charity Revels.
T O Smith, Neill Sinclair, John Skinner, P G Siddall, Joseph Steadman, Prof Jos Strans, Mr Sieuse, Sarah Sykes, James Stone.
John Thornton, Wm Tooth or Harriet Tooth, C B Tyson, J Taylor, Eliza Treadwell.
Samuel West, D W Weil, D Wilkins, Louis Walker, J R Wilson.

[6—] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

March 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

For Rent.

A STORE in the Hancock building, in the Brick Row. Also, the second and third stories of said Store, containing six rooms. Apply to P. Montague.

The subscriber wishes any person indebted to him to call and settle soon.

PATK MONTAGUE.

May 5, 1852. 88-2t

Principal Teacher wanted.

THE Board of Trustees of the Clinton Female Institute desire to employ a PRINCIPAL. The salary will be liberal, and qualifications of the best kind required. The location is as healthy as any in the State. Address the subscriber, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson Co., N. C. School will open about middle of July. Early application is requested.

By order of the Board.

P. MURPHY, Treas'r.

May 6. 88-tf

Spirits of Turpentine wanted.

TO persons having Spirits Turpentine to sell, we are in the market to buy; or we will receive and ship to any market the owner may desire, and make liberal advances on consignment.

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 6, 1852. 8-tf

30,000 LBS. WOOL wanted, by H. BRANSON & SON.

May 6, 1852. 88tf

LOST OR MISLAID,

A NOTE made by Nathaniel McLean payable to William Fortner, for $86 70, with a credit of $2 25, date not recollected. All persons are forewarned from trading for the said note.

Any person finding said note will confer a favor by returning it to the subscriber.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this the 5th May, 1852. J. H. COOK, J. P.

May 5, 1852. 88-3t

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1852. 88tf

FOR SALE,

50 BAGS white Corn Meal, 100 lbs. in a Bag, a fine article for family use.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1852. 88-tf

NUTS AND FRUIT.

200 lbs. Soft Shell Almonds.
" " Brazil Nuts.
" " English Walnuts.
" " Filberts.
25 Drums Figs.
1 Case Prunes in fancy Jars.
100 whole, half, and qr. Boxes Raisins.
1 Case Preserved Ginger.
10 doz. Jars Pickles.
Soda, Lemon, Sugar and Water Crackers.
Just received by
CHARLES BANKS.
April 24, 1852. 85tf

FOR RENT.

THE dwelling at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. E. J. Hale's residence. Apply to
L. B. HAWLEY.
April 26th, 1852. 85-tf

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned has just received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of **Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.**

Black, brown, green, blue and olive Cloths; white silk and satin Vestings; Marseilles ditto, white and colored; Linen Drillings, white and colored; Doe skin Cassimeres; grey doe; Drab d'Ete and Bombazines;

—ALSO—

An assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above would do well to call and examine his stock.

He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches.

HUGH GRAHAM,
South-west corner of Market Square.
April 17, 1852. 84-3m

STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and leave Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 20, 1852. 85 tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 29, 1851. 35tf

COTTON YARNS.

WE are always prepared to furnish COTTON YARNS by the bale, at Factory prices.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 14, 1852. 82tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River.

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this state.

12, 1852. 61y

W. L. SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
Office in Lawyers' Building,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1852. 60y

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 293 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

A Farm and Beautiful Residence
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York,
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN,
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to a New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.

March 22, 1852. 76 6m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and it will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.
May 9.—74tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.
KING & McMILLAN.

Henrietta Steam Boat Co's New Steamer,
SOUTHERNER,

WILL be in order to take her place in the line in a few days. She is one hundred and twelve feet long, seventeen feet beam, and four feet hold, and draws not exceeding twelve inches water. The Company confidently expect that with this Boat, in addition to their other Steamers and tow boats, they will be in a condition to transport all freight sent by their line with as much certainty and despatch as any line upon the river. The Southerner being of such light draft of water, she will be enabled to run at all times.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Jan'y 28, 1852. 60-tf

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods immediately, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege, Barege-de-Laines, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; col'd Summer Silks. Also, a general assortment of black and col'd Silk Dresses; a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Sattinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen; all kinds of Linen goods.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.
April 15, 1852. 83tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. R. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 11, 1851. 4-tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48 tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

NOTICE.

WE have declined attending to the forwarding business.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 10, 1852. 73tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to
E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

The Steamer Chatham

will resume her semi-weekly trips between this place and Wilmington, on Monday the 16th inst., leaving Fayetteville every MONDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, at 7 o'clock A. M., and running through the same day.—Leaving Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, after the arrival of the Cars from the North. The Steamer Gov. Graham, with as many Tow Boats as may be necessary, will run in connexion with the Chatham, as often as may be necessary to carry all Freights that may offer. The addition of another large Flat (the Gen'l McRae) to this Line, affords increased facilities for the shipping public. Goods shall certainly have as quick transit by this Line as any other.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern concern.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 PIECES CANTON MATTING, 4-4 and 6-4, red, checked, and white.

—ALSO—

Loaf, Granulated, N. O. Clarified, New Orleans, and Muscovado Sugars. Sugar House Syrup.

10 crates assorted Crockery.
1000 Porter and Wine Bottles.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 13, 1852. 82tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68 tf

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT MARTIN, COL. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI, CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr., HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852. 77 6m

DAHLIAS, Chrysanthemums, and Verbenas are now ready for delivery. Persons wishing a choice assortment should send their orders immediately, as my stock of extra fine varieties is small.

C. LUTTERLOH,
Rowan street.

Dahlias from 10 to 25 cts.
Chrysanthemums 5 to 10 cts.
Verbenas 10 to 25 cts.
Also a number of other cheap hardy plants for bedding out.
March 24. 77

IRON SAFES.

☞ The subscribers, Agents for the sale of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT, offer them of all sizes and patterns, delivered in Wilmington at the Manufacturer's New York prices.

These Safes are warranted equal if not superior to any others manufactured.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

DeROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1852. 77-3m

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are receiving, at our NEW STAND, East corner of Green street and Market Square, a LARGE and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,
Consisting in part as follows:

Watered, figured and plain *black* Dress Silks; Figured, changeable and plaid Silks; Challys; Bareges; Barege De-Lains; Tissues; Crape De-Paris; Organdies; Emb'd and printed Lawns and Muslins; Jaconet, Swiss, striped and barred Muslins; Ginghams and Calicoes, Bombazines; Silk and cotton warp Alpacas.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of French-worked Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Berthers, Under-sleeves, Chemizetts, Bridal Veils; Embroidered muslin, lace and crape Shawls; Muslin and lace Mantillas; Thread, lisle, cotton and linen Lace and Edgings; Swiss and jaconet Edging and Inserting.

Silk and kid Gloves; Ribbons, Tabbs, Flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—A fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting; French and English Drap D'Ete; Queen's Cloth; Cashmeret; Slate and brown Linens; White and colored Linen Drilling.

A complete assortment of
Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols,

With many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment the largest and best we have ever offered in this market.

To the above Goods we would call the attention of our customers, friends and the public generally, as we intend to sell them as LOW as any other house in this market.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.
March 18, 1852. 74tf

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
3 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.
Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter, a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.
March 1852. 71 3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the rest of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

OLD RYE.

ANOTHER lot of Doctor Williams's old Rectified Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 26. 77-tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

Fire-proof Slate Roofs.

ALL parties about to erect Fire proof Buildings will do well to call on the subscriber.

I am prepared to contract for Slate and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Leader heads, and every thing belonging to the Roofing business. Also, to give instructions in Roofing for Slate, to make it effectually proof against fire and water.

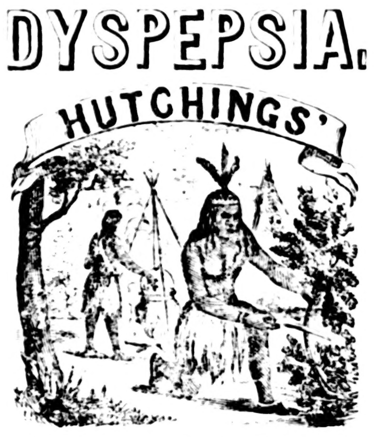
FRANCIS SHENTON.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1852. 71 3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 42 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,
THE MOST POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINE
OF THE AGE!
Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient, being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,
Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**
Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
November 8, 1851. 38-y

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN
WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality.—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,
Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

To Farmers and Planters.

THE subscribers, as Agents for the Importers, have made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a supply of best PERUVIAN GUANO AND AGRICULTURAL PLASTER, which they will sell in quantities to suit, as cheap as they can be purchased in the Northern cities, adding only the actual expense of getting them here.

J. & D. McRAE & CO.
Wilmington, Feb. 28, 1852. 74-3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary or Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

North Carolina Kerseys.

A REY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of "Salem Kerseys," known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market. Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48 tf

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

REUBEN JONES.
Feb'y 16, 1852. 65tf

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Forwarding Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 16, 1852. 65-3m

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.
L. H. WHITAKER.
August 24, 1850. 34tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 50 tf

100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S Magazine for April; The Yellowplush Papers, by Thackeray; The Wide, Wide World, by Elizabeth Wetherell; Constitutions of the United States; School Books, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 14.

NEW MUSIC,

CONSISTING of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, &c., &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 14.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

NEW BOOKS.

HALIBURTON'S Yankee Stories, illustrated: the Yankee Tea Party, or Boston in 1776; the Old Bell of Independence, or Philadelphia in 1776; Camp Fires of the Revolution, or the War of Independence, illustrated; Weld's Dictionary of Scriptural Quotations; Harbaugh's Heavenly Recognition; Catechism of Familiar Things; Mathias' Rules of Order, for Societies, &c.; Walker's Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary; British Female Poets; American Female Poets; Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Philadelphia as it is in 1852; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 8.

JUST RECEIVED.

65 BBLS. WHISKEY,
10 hhds. Molasses,
1 qr. cask pale French Brandy,
1 " " Madeira Wine,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
5 boxes Medium Axes.

—ALSO—

Brooms; Hearth Brushes; Jute Door and Buggy Mats; Tanners' Curriers' Knives, Workers, and Smooth Fleshers; and an addition to our FRENCH CHINA.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 1, 1852. 69tf

NEW BOOKS.

PUTNAM'S LIBRARY, Nos. 4 and 5, being the World Here and There, by Dickens, and Hood's Own; Count Monte-Leone, or the Spy in Society; Miss Sewell's Journal of a Summer Tour; Memoir of Rev. W. H. Hewitson; Wesley and Methodism, by Taylor; Spencer's Pastor's Sketches; McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th parts; Parker's 1st Lessons in Philosophy; Mills' Rhetoric; Davies' School Arithmetic, &c.

Also, further supplies of THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S Collection; Carmina Sacra; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Humorist's Library; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

THE subscribers have on hand and are daily receiving the following GOODS:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Oils & White Lead, a large assortment of Fish.

With many other articles not enumerated, embracing a large and well selected Stock, which they are disposed to sell LOW, either at wholesale or retail.

LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of Cape Fear Bank.
April 8, 1852. 80tf

ONE of our firm having received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, we solicit consignments at home and from abroad.

LEETE & JOHNSON.

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $3 50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 19, 1851.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

Olin Godwin *versus* Robert Norman.

Original Attachment levied on 104 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the Court, that Robert Norman, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Robert Norman to be and appear before our said Court, at the next term to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1852.

81*] J. McLAURIN, Cl'k.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

John A. Gilchrist *vs.* Robert Norman.

Original Attachment levied on 104 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Norman, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Robert Norman to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1852.

81*] J. McLAURIN, Cl'k.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or puily, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Eudy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

THE subscriber take
ing those interested
provements that he has
Foundry and built a new
moulding floor of
ting up a new Furnace
other machinery, which
Castings of the largest
connected in business
of Pennsylvania,
enables us to give
cifications, together
machinery usually made
this kind.

March 6, 1852.
☞ The business
ducted under the name
BOLLINGER.

John H. & J. Marti

Coppersmiths,

Sheet Iron Workers,

TAKE this opportunity
friends and patrons
the above business in
and are prepared to
tice, Turpentine Stills
Copper, Steam Pans
Steam Engines, Hatters
Cotton Factory Cans
Factory work. Also,
Leaders put up in
able terms as can be

We also manufacture
large assortment of
Ware, Stoves and
vite the attention

Having in our employ
men, and
regular term at the
give satisfaction and
patronage.

Fayetteville, March 11,

Printing Establ

THE Printing Office
LINA HERALD
2 Ramage Presses
Primer body, 2 of
1 of Long Primer
Types, in the
thing that is necessary
a monthly. Any
can get constant
sell the whole
make payments

Asheborough, N. C.,

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from
negro man SOLOMON
to be lurking
Brown
quarter, or
Said boy
quick spoken
and no marks

I will give Fifty
said negro
Dollars in any

McCallum's Store

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subs
day the 20th inst., my
aged about thirty years,
more, and weighing about
pleeted, his upper teeth
tive. No other marks
reward will be given
or for his confinement in any
State, so that I get him.

Everettsville, Wayne
April 13.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscri
15th August, 1850,
The said boy is about
10 or 11 inches high, has
clined to curl, but
large mouth, and shows
he has a small scar over
easy; stands erect, but
downcast look, but
boy may have been decoyed
person, or he may attempt
free person. I will give
his apprehension
ment in any Jail so that
Dollars for his delivery,
convict any person of harboring
him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK

Dockery's Store, Richmond
November

HALL & BOLLINGER
lowing Castings.

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels
1 Saw Mill Crank
1 best cast steel Saws,
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet

The above Castings are warranted
well, and are made of the best

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw
Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag W
Bolts of every description
saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill
Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire
mental Fences of different
Hangers, and Shafting Castings
tories.

March 6, 1852.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N

The subscribers are now rec
from New York, a general ass
Spring and Summer Goods

Consisting of Black French and
Doe skin and fancy Cassimere
ing, English and corded Drap
Drilling, white Marseilles,
keen, Laconia Drill, printed
brown Linen, Carolina Stripes,
Tabby Velvet, bleached and brown
bleached Jean, Ready made Clo
Boots, Shoes, Lawns, Ginghams,
bric, embroidered Silk Tissue,
fancy figured and black Silks, Bareges
embroidered Organdie, India Book M
and embroidered Swiss, Jaconet
mings, Ribbons, Chemizetts,
and Grass Skirts, Parasols and Umbr
nets, and a variety of fancy artic
Sheetings and Jacquard Diapers
and School Books; Trunks and
Crockery and Looking Glasses.

HARDWARE.—Drawing Knives,
Shoe and Claw Hammers, long Auger
Paint Brushes, Pocket Knives,
long Shovels, Manure Forks,
iron Weeding Hoes, Rice Hoes,
Axes, Cotton Cards, single and
Guns.

GROCERIES.—Coffee, Tea, Loaf
and Brown Sugar, Copperas, Epsom
um, Madder, Indigo, Soap, Candles
Shot, Bar Lead, Nails, Iron.

Together with a great many other
too tedious to mention; all of which we
termined to offer at as low prices
be obtained in any other market
invite our customers and the pub
to call and examine for themselves.

McINNIS & SUTHERL

P. S. The subscriber returns his
knowledgments for the liberal
he has hitherto received, and hopes
tomers will now call and settle up
counts either by note or cash.

J. McIN

April 17, 1852.